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Travel and Politics in Armenia by Noel Buston and Harold Buxton  
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really Hwang Hsing who with Dr. Sun Yat-sen aroused and kept alive the revolutionary spirit and crystallized it into action. It was between Hwang Hsing and Dr. Sun that the choice for president must have fallen had it not been desirable to win the support of Yuan Shi-kai, and it was Hwang Hsing who led the ill-fated "Punitive Expedition" against the president, which failed because of the support given by the Powers to Yuan Shi-kai. The eulogy of Hwang Hsing is followed by an analysis of the life of the dictator, showing the reactionary tendency present through his whole career.

*Travel and Politics in Armenia.* By NOEL BUXTON and the REV. HAROLD BUXTON. With an introduction by Viscount Bryce and a contribution on Armenian history and culture by Aram Raffi. London: Smith, Elder & Co. 1914. Pp. xx, 274.

While European Turkey has been pretty thoroughly studied during recent years, Asiatic Turkey is still comparatively unknown and it is to shed a little light on that portion of the Sultan's dominions that this book was written. The majority of the Armenians live in Turkey but a large number are to be found in Russian Trans-Caucasia and a smaller number in Persia. The authors have studied conditions in all three countries with the hope of being able to suggest some means of improvement.

Viscount Bryce in his introduction speaks of the Armenians as unquestionably the strongest people of Western Asia and in point of industry, intellect and energy, the equal of any of the European races. The study begins with the Kurds among whom the Armenians are forced to live. The Turkish policy up to the present time has been to arm the Kurds, allowing them a free hand among the Armenians, which means to rob and pillage, to drive the Armenians out of a village if they wish to settle in it, and even to massacre the Armenians when they grow too numerous to suit the government. All that the Armenians ask, is the right to arm themselves in turn, because they could then, by their preponderance in numbers, compel the Kurds to keep the peace. To this plea the Young Turk Government responded by doling out a few arms but at the same time continued its former policy by furnishing the Kurds with more and better arms. The result of this state of anarchy has been a great deal of suffering and a constant movement of the Armenians across the border into Russian territory. With a prejudice against Russian rule of subject peo-

ples as it exhibits itself in Europe, the authors went into Russian Armenia but there a marked contrast was found to Turkish conditions.

The policy of the present Viceroy is to conciliate rather than to repress . . . . The Russians, unable to colonise this province themselves, are wise enough to allow the Armenians and others to do it for them. Considerable liberties have been granted to the Armenians, who, although they are ready enough to criticise government, have now no separatist movement among them.

The suggestion of the authors, after their careful study, is to put Turkish Armenia under Russian control, a suggestion whose fulfillment may be one of the results of the present war.

*La Finlande aux Mille Lacs.* By JULES JOSEPH LECLERCQ. Plon-Nourrit et C<sup>ie</sup>. 1914. Pp. iv, 282.

The first part of this little book consists of a traveler's impressions of the country and its cities, impressions gathered during two journeys, one just after the famous coup d'état of 1899 to observe its effects and the other some years later. M. Leclercq was particularly impressed with the physical beauty of the land with its thousand lakes and the attractiveness of its cities, old and new. In view of the recent edict that only Russian may be spoken in any of the educational institutions of the state, it is interesting to note that in the University at the time of M. Leclercq's last visit both Swedish and Finnish were required of the professors and the students were permitted to elect the language in which they should be examined. In the book-stores French and German literature were well represented but not Russian for which the Finns profess a horror. The author was also impressed with the important part played by women not only in the political life of Finland but in all phases of its industrial life.

The book ends with a study of the national epic, the *Kalevala*, which has been preserved for centuries by oral tradition among the minstrels of Finland, the Runoia, and only recovered from them and reduced to writing in the nineteenth century. The last chapter, written before the outbreak of the war and the additions which it has made to Finland's wrongs, deals with the effects of the coup d' état of 1899—one of the most striking being the growth of Socialism, which hardly existed in 1899 but which, at the time M. Leclercq wrote, counted almost half the